carries over, and it states, "The negative and significant coefficient on the interaction between the Comcast indicator and the DBS and teleco share variable shows that in markets with relatively high levels of competition, Comcast reduces the carriage of its own network." That's the Goolsbee analysis we've discussed. Correct?

A It's patterned on Goolsbee. Just so we're all clear, and the record is clear, what the FCC did is not precisely Professor Goolsbee's approach, but it is patterned after it.

Q It purports to draw on his approach, and apply it in this context.

Correct?

A I agree with draws upon and utilize it, that's for sure.

Q And have you talked to Dr.

Goolsbee about whether he agrees with

utilizing this approach in this context?

A No, but I've read his paper, and

Page 1310

he has far more caveats about his analysis than are presented here.

Q But you don't know factually whether he agrees or disagrees with applying his approach in this context, do you?

A I have not talked to Dr. Goolsbee about this analysis.

Q But you disagree with applying his approach in this context. And by this context, I mean evaluating whether carriage decisions show -- are suggestive of discrimination.

results. I talk about on my direct testimony about my potential problems about the methodological approach, and the lack of instrumental variables that the Commission staff in the appendix failed to use, even though in past cases they have used instrumental variables.

Q So, you disagree with their application of the Goolsbee approach in this

developed by Professor Goolsbee in a recent

Commission study and adopted by the applicants

in this proceeding. What am I supposed to

glean from that? What do I learn from that

statement?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SCHMIDT: Let me ask -- if I could ask some questions about that, Your Honor.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay, please do. Yes.

## BY MR. SCHMIDT:

Q Do you agree that the Goolsbee methodology has application in the context of considering whether Comcast's carriage of its networks is discriminatory? Yes or no?

A I believe it has a place, if implemented properly and modestly so one does not draw wrong inferences. But the way it's used, I have significant issues with.

Q Okay. So, would you agree with me that the Goolsbee analysis presents a promising line of inquiry for evaluating

Page 1313

whether carriage decisions have been driven by efficiency considerations, not foreclosure incentives? Do you agree with me on that?

A I think that is not sufficiently caveated.

Q Okay.

A And one would have to also insure that one implements the model correctly, and includes, for example, an instrumental variables approach to insure that the issue we talked about, that there is not a potential bias in the regression, because causality goes the opposite direction. So, one would have to correct for that.

Q Okay.

JUDGE SIPPEL: So, I take it then
you -- I don't want to put words in your
mouth, but as I'm reading, does that statement
say too much when it says it was adopted by
the applicants in this proceeding? You seem to
be qualifying that quite a bit.

THE WITNESS: I mean, I'm not

precisely sure. I mean, I'm not precisely sure what they mean by that.

JUDGE SIPPEL: It has a subject, verb and -- it's pretty clear to me what it says.

THE WITNESS: I mean, I think what they're after here is that the economist working for Comcast on the merger submitted a filing using a different approach than is presented here, but adopting certain of the principles of the Goolsbee approach. So, that's I think why they say "adopted by the applicants in this proceeding." It's by the applicant's economist that that was submitted, that there was a version of this that isn't what the FCC did, but adopts some portions of the Goolsbee model.

## BY MR. SCHMIDT:

Q And that was my question.

Comcast's own economist adopted a version of the Goolsbee model in connection with

Comcast's merger application. Correct?

Page 1315 1 Α I believe that to be true, and 2 they did it in a different way, in a far more 3 appropriate way. Well, did you have any involvement 4 5 in doing that? Α No, I did not, but I have reviewed 6 7 their filings. 8 Have you gone out and replicated their work? In some sense in doing the work to 10 respond to Dr. Singer, I looked at a lot of 11 12 the record evidence, including those filings. 13 And my analysis more closely parallels that 14 than the FCC analysis in the sense that I also 15 try instrumental variables. They don't do 16 that here. 17 My question is, did you replicate the Comcast economist's work that they 18 submitted to the FCC? Have you done that 19 20 personally?

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No, I have not replicated that.

Thank you. Have you -- when you

Page 1316

did your analysis, did you come out with the exact same result as the Comcast economists did in your application of the Goolsbee model?

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Α No, because they have never looked at, as best as I know, and none of the submissions that I saw, they never looked at Golf and Versus, or the Tennis Channel individually, and that's what I was looking at, because that's what's relevant for this And if we note, in this document they talk about how this doesn't apply to any individual channel, so that's what I'm trying to do, is extend what has been done here with the caveats about the shortcomings of this approach, and apply it to individual channels. And I find conclusions that suggest that the decisions to carry their programming are not due to anti-competitive -- for anticompetitive reasons.

Q Do you know who the Comcast economists were who worked on the Goolsbee - - who performed, applied the Goolsbee method in

1 connection with the Comcast merger?

A Well, they had a large number of economists working on it. I believe the economists that submitted this were Michael Katz, who is a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, and a colleague of mine, and Mark Israel.

Q The two economists who submitted this to the FCC were colleagues of yours at your company. Correct?

A They are colleagues of mine in my company. That doesn't mean I agree with everything they write.

Q Did you put Comcast in touch with them in connection with the merger matter?

A Comcast doesn't -- Michael Katz
was the chief economist of the FCC. And
Comcast is well aware of Michael, they didn't
need to call me to get to Michael.

Q Did you play any role in that retention?

A I think the only role I played was

Page 1318 1 I signed the retention agreement as the 2 managing partner of the firm. 3 Okay. 4 Α I did not bill a single hour on 5 the matter. 6 Q. But you don't agree with 7 everything that Professor Katz and Professor 8 Israel did in their application of the 9 Goolsbee analysis. Correct? 10 Α No. In fact, some of their 11 analyses contradict previous analyses I've 12 done adverse to Comcast, so it's -- I mean, as 13 an economist, I don't agree with all of my 14 partners all the time. And, in this case, I 15 don't agree with everything they did. 16 Okay. In fact, don't you agree 17 with me that the Goolsbee model is an 18 unreliable tool for assessing allegations of 19 discriminatory carriage? 20 Α I am --

agree with that statement, sir?

Do you agree, yes or no?

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Page 1319 1 Α I --2 Can you answer yes or no? Q 3 Α Without implementing it correctly, and without caveats --4 5 Yes or no, sir? 0 MR. SCHMIDT: Your Honor, I would 6 ask that the witness be instructed to answer 7 8 yes or no. I've tried to frame my questions as 9 yes or no questions. I've given him the 10 opportunity, if he'd like, to let me know he 11 cannot answer yes or no. I think this is a 12 pretty simple question. 13 MR. CARROLL: Your Honor, I would 14 say he's been equally, at least, as responsive 15 as their expert was on examination. And I 16 don't think that's an appropriate --17 JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, that's a 18 tough one. I understand what you're trying to 19 do and move it along, but perhaps it can't --20 well, I don't -- can you answer that question 21 yes or no, and then qualify it?

THE WITNESS: I would say that's

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closer to being a true statement, but I would
want to have lots of caveats around it. I
mean, the answer is I am deeply concerned
about the reliability of the analysis if
conducted incorrectly.

## BY MR. SCHMIDT:

Q Okay. Well, let me just make sure
I have your answer, because it kind of got
lost there.

JUDGE SIPPEL: You know what I've learned out of this so far? That economists charge by the hour.

(Laughter.)

## BY MR. SCHMIDT:

Q Can you agree with me, yes or no, with the following statement, the Goolsbee model is an unreliable tool for assessing allegations of discriminatory carriage?

A I will agree to that if implemented inappropriately, and I would want to have some caveats about this. It is -- I agree with that statement more, and I would

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	Page 1321
1	put caveats about the reasons why, and then
2	the question is, could you fix it?
3	Q Okay. Let's look at paragraph 68
4	of your report, of your direct testimony,
5	Comcast Exhibit 80 on page 56.
6	JUDGE SIPPEL: Page 56?
7	MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, sir. Page 56,
8	the carryover paragraph number 68.
9	JUDGE SIPPEL: That's one well,
10	am I on 13? Am I supposed to be on 13?
11	MR. SCHMIDT: No, I'm sorry. It's
12	the direct testimony, Exhibit 80.
13	JUDGE SIPPEL: Oh, I'm sorry.
14	Okay. I have it.
15	MR. SCHMIDT: Mr. Orszag's direct
16	testimony.
17	JUDGE SIPPEL: I have it. Give me
18	that page again.
19	MR. SCHMIDT: Page 56.
20	JUDGE SIPPEL: Got it.
21	BY MR. SCHMIDT:
22	Q And I'm looking at the first full

sentence on this page, which is what I've been quoting. "For these and other reasons, the Goolsbee model is an unreliable tool for assessing allegations of discriminatory carriage." Did I read that correctly, yes or no?

A And in the previous times you were dropping "for these and other reasons," which was what I was trying to qualify.

Q Okay. Do you provide in this document a way to fix the Goolsbee model and make it a reliable tool for assessing allegations of discriminatory carriage?

A Well, I talk about the problems with it, and that's a straightforward econometric way to potentially address it.

But I don't discuss the instrumental variables approach here directly, but I did discuss it at length for pages in my deposition, because this was a topic then, as well.

Q You didn't say how to fix it in your deposition, and you didn't say how to fix

1 it in your direct testimony. Correct?

A I absolutely said how to fix it in my deposition.

Q Did you say it in your direct testimony, sir?

A I didn't need to. I wasn't presenting my own analysis of it. I was showing the problems with it, not the fixes to it.

Q And you would not sponsor before the Court an unreliable tool for assessing allegations of discriminatory carriage, would you?

A Not without trying to fix them,
and that's why I had all the caveats around my
presentation of my response to Dr. Singer,
because I think I said right at the beginning,
putting aside my methodological issues and my
problems with this approach, I'm staying
within that framework and the FCC framework.

Q Well, you said in your direct testimony, if I got it right, you said you

not done the work to turn this into a fully

reliable method for you to assess

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JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. Mr. Orszag

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carries the day.

Q Yes or no.

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A If you get a reliable way to do

it, and which might -- in their analysis, they

have gotten more stable results that they

presented. So that is a more reliable

approach, and so what they have done, I don't have as significant issues with as what others have done.

Either the simple averages, which isn't what the FCC did, what Dr. Singer did, or the FCC approach, which they don't include instrumental variables.

Q You have issues with the analysis your partners have done?

A I still have some degree of concern with that, yes.

Q So you're not comfortable with the way they've done it either fully; correct?

A I think it's fair to say I'm not fully comfortable with it, that is correct.

Q And just so we have it, because you said it was the staff at the FCC, the document I have given you includes the actual Memorandum Opinion and Order of the full FCC.

Do you have that as well in the first portion?

A Yes, I do.

Q Let's look at page 48 of Exhibit

forth in the Technical Appendix. That's the

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1 unaffiliated network in the past; correct?

A That is correct.

Q That's because they didn't analyze particular unaffiliated networks as far as we know?

A That is correct.

Q Is that statement about past discrimination, in this context -- in other words, the language that's just been quoted, is that discrimination? Is that -- do you see that as being a legal conclusion or an economic conclusion?

A As an economist, I believe it's a legal opinion here, because it's stated by the Commissioners, who are not economists. The Technical Appendix, I'm not even sure who within the Commission authored it, whether — which team it was, so I can't ascertain. So I believe this is a statement by the legal team right here.

Q This one? Well, this one sentence with the footnote in the reference is only as

good as what it refers to. So I'm not asking you about the statement itself. I'm saying that what it's referring to is past discrimination in program access, as analyzed in the appendix.

A Right. So that's where in the appendix, they're looking at four channels together. They never look at Golf and Versus on their own.

Q Well, I understand, I understand.

To the extent that I need to right now, I

understand that. But I'm saying is does that

strike -- and you don't need to form an

opinion on this, but do you consider that to

be a, what's in that appendix a legal

conclusion or an economic conclusion, whether

it's right or wrong?

A In the appendix, I would say that's an economic analysis. I would say that this is a legal discussion of it. But that's, I mean, an economist --

Q Oh, all right, yes. I understand

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Did you ask to find out, from

question of discrimination against particular

I have no idea.

unaffiliated networks?

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